

Bulgarian airliner crashes

VIENNA, March 16 (R). — A Bulgarian airliner crashed in north-western Bulgaria today killing all 73 people on board, the official BTA news agency reported. The Bulgarian "balcan" civil airliner was on a regular flight from Sofia to Warsaw when it crashed at 2:00 p.m. (12:00 GMT) in Vratsa county, which borders on Yugoslavia and Romania. The agency said the airliner was carrying 66 passengers and seven crew, but gave no details of the nationality. The Bulgarian government has appointed a commission to look into the causes of the crash. BTA said it gave no further details.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Iraqi aid to Palestinians in Lebanon may transit Syria

Nicosia, Cyprus, March 16 (AP). — Syria has agreed to allow Iraqi military aid to reach Palestinian guerrillas confronting Israeli forces in south Lebanon through Syrian territory, Damascus Radio reported today. But the radio, monitored here, indicated no such aid has yet transited Syria to Lebanon. Syria informed Iraq that all Iraqi military aid destined for the guerrillas should be handed over to Syria at the Iraqi-Syrian border for transfer to Lebanon, the radio said.

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Price: Jordan 80 fils; Syria 80 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Moscow says Israel bears responsibility for results of raid

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP). — The Soviet Union today officially condemned Israel's raid into southern Lebanon and warned that "the entire responsibility for the dangerous consequences of the new sharpening of the Middle East situation lies with the Israeli government."

The Soviet declaration came in the form of an official statement by the TASS news agency. It followed a series of sharply critical stories on the raid today in Moscow newspapers, which accused Israel of blatant aggression.

"Israel is trying to carry out its long-time plot to effectively occupy the southern part of Lebanon and defeat the Palestine resistance movement -- a steadfast fighter for the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine," the Soviet statement said.

In a clear reference to the United States and perhaps some West European powers, it added that "such an action and (as the Israeli raid) could not have been undertaken by Israel without at least the silent support of those whose weapons equip the Israeli forces."

The Soviet statement did not threaten any direct action by the Kremlin in response to the Israeli raid, which it called "obviously direct aggression against a sovereign state."

"What is happening now on Lebanese territory is not a local conflict," TASS said, a premeditated strike at the Arab national liberation movement and at the possibilities of attaining a just Middle East settlement.

The Soviet statement added that "all the talk and manoeuvres involving the separate Egyptian-Israeli negotiations were and remain a screen for the continuation of aggressive actions against Arab countries that neighbour Israel."

Noting both the raid and Israel's attempts to undermine the status of Palestine Liberation Organisation diplomatic representatives overseas, TASS said, "All this once again exposes with full clarity the true concept of Israel's policies, which are directed not toward peace in the Middle East but toward redrawing the map in that region."

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Israel wants U.S. help



A grim faced Menachem Begin, flanked by Israeli Chief of Staff Mordchai Gur (left) and Defence Minister Ezer Weizman (right) address a press conference in Tel Aviv Wednesday evening. Israel late Wednesday asked the United States to help it reach an arrangement with other countries to stop Palestinian commandos returning to the Lebanese border area attacked by Israel. Israeli Ambassador to Washington, Simcha Dinitz, told reporters after seeing U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton Wednesday night that "to some extent we would like the United States to help us reach such an agreement." The U.S. had contacts with all the forces in the Middle East that might be involved in such an arrangement, he said. (AP wirephoto)

Israel holds buffer zone in south Lebanon, strafes area with jets for second day

LONDON, March 16 (Agencies). — Israel's army dig in for a long stay on a 100 km. front across southern Lebanon today and its warplanes pounded Palestinian commando positions further north. Arab states, bitterly critical of Israel's invasion of south Lebanon, called for action by the big five powers -- the U.S., Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China -- to force Israel to withdraw.

According to diplomats at U.N. headquarters in New York, the United States was considering the idea that a U.N. buffer force might be deployed between Israel and Lebanon.

The Israeli government has vowed that it will never let Palestinian commandos return to threaten its northern border. It says its army will withdraw from its new 640 sq. kms. security strip only if there is an agreement to keep the Palestinians out.

Israeli military sources reported scattered fighting with commandos along the frontier strip today.

Palestinian officers said their outnumbered commandos had fallen back before the Israeli onslaught yesterday, but were already mounting guerrilla attacks from the hills into the newly occupied zone.

From positions eight kms. apart on opposite sides of the front, Reuters correspondents reported that Palestinian shell-fire and rockets struck occupied Lebanon and northern Israel, and Israeli planes swooped over the new front line to pound the Palestinians.

Casualty reports differed sharply.

Israel said it lost 11 men dead and 57 wounded. The Palestine Liberation Organisation said 350 Israelis had been killed or wounded. The PLO reported 79 commandos and at least 150 civilians killed and wounded.

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Although most of the region alongside the 100 kms. of border was firmly under Israeli control, Palestinian fighters managed to hold on to the strategic hillside hamlet of Rashaya Al Foukhar.

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Sadat slams Israel, says he'll keep up search for peace accord

CAIRO, March 16 (AP). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today condemned Israel's drive into Lebanon and said he was watching the situation closely "to make our plan."

Mr. Sadat said he will convene his National Security Council, which meets only in times of crisis, to decide the next step. But the Egyptian leader said he would continue the search for a peaceful solution.

"Israel should know that bloodshed ... will not create security and that solving the Palestinian problem is the correct approach for establishment of peace in our area," he said.

Mr. Sadat's remarks on the Israeli attack, his first since the incursion was launched Wednesday, came in an address to a group of visiting African parliamentary leaders. They met with Sadat at his barrages rest house 15 miles north of Cairo.

Mr. Sadat said he would continue to monitor developments in Lebanon "because we have to make our plan in this respect."

"We thought we had reached the point when we were about to solve the whole problem peacefully and (then) Israel resorts to the use of force again," Mr. Sadat said.

The Egyptian leader said Israel's attack was "condemned by Egypt" and warned "if Israel today has force, all of us have force."

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammad Ibrahim Kamel met with the ambassadors from the United States and China. He demanded a U.N. Security Council meeting to study the Lebanese attack "so that the whole international community can bear its responsibility, especially that big five," the official Middle East News Agency reported.

U.N. Force in south Lebanon "indispensable"

LONDON, March 16 (R). — Britain believes that a United Nations force in south Lebanon is indispensable until such time as the Lebanon government can re-assert effective authority there, informed British sources said today.

They added that the parties to the conflict and others concerned had concentrated on difficulties inherent in the introduction of such a force.

There were major problems, but the immediate damage, the risk of wider conflict and the threat to overall peace negotiations, were too great to be disregarded.

As President of the United Nations Security Council, Britain has a special responsibility for any consideration by the Council of these developments.

U.N. diplomats said they expected the United States would suggest in a statement later today the deployment of a U.N. buffer force between Lebanon and Israel. They said the idea was under active discussion in Washington and the statement was likely later.

U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young had a scheduled afternoon meeting with President Carter, after seeing Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Security Council meeting likely

At the United Nations one diplomat said "it's taken for granted that there is going to be a meeting" of the 15-Nation Council and the timing "is up to the government of Lebanon."

Lebanese Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss told reporters after a meeting of Parliament in Beirut that Lebanon was preparing to call on the council to "take the necessary measures that would guarantee a cessation of the aggression and ensure withdrawal of Israeli forces."

Ambassador Ghassan Tuani, head of that mission, gave reporters here a statement after a meeting of Arab diplomats at the U.N. saying that the group had taken note of the prime minister's declaration and Lebanon's consultations with Security Council members.

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Tel Aviv raid ran astray

VIENNA, March 16 (R). — The Palestinian guerrilla attack near Tel Aviv last weekend did not go according to plan, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said today.

Dr. Ghazi Hussain, PLO representative in Vienna, told a press conference the operation was aimed at military targets and the killing of women and children in the raid was regrettable.

"The PLO is not fighting a war against women, children and civilians but against the military occupying power," Dr. Hussain said.

They retreated to the next Palestinian-leftist position farther north, leaving the crossroads to advancing Israeli troops reported to be only a kilometre away.

Shellfire

The unnatural quiet was suddenly shattered by the roar of two Israeli phantoms sweeping low over the bridge on a bombing run against Palestinian guerrillas entrenched on the other side of an adjacent hill.

As they repeated their attack, shellfire began blasting hamlets surrounding Hassbaya, little more than one km. to the east.

The Israelis appeared to be pounding a wide area around the nearby village of Khyam and Ibi Al Saqi, which they captured from Palestinian-leftist forces yesterday.

The region lies about 12 kms. from the Israeli border in southern Lebanon. It is at the southern edge of a range of hills which have been a traditional stronghold of Palestinian guerrillas, dubbed "fatahland" by the Israelis.

As he was speaking, a truckload of Palestinians armed with rockets, mortars and automatic rifles sped past, heading south.

A Palestinian doctor at a field hospital in the area said the withdrawals had kept casualties to a minimum during the initial Israeli onslaught.

He said 12 men had been killed and one wounded in the two-pronged attack against Khyam and Ibi Al Saqi.

Guerrillas meanwhile reported that Israeli troops had advanced to within 15 kms. of the most southern position held by Syrian soldiers attached to the Arab peace keeping force.

Well-informed sources in the area said they did not expect the Israelis to advance much further, but the Syrians were seen moving Soviet T-34 tanks into fortified positions overlooking the approaches from the south today.

At least a dozen tanks, as well as field artillery, were visible in the hills around the forward Syrian position.

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NICOSIA: About one hundred Greek Cypriot students demonstrated noisily outside the Israeli embassy in Nicosia today, protesting Israel's attack. The students waved placards, chanted slogans and sang songs supporting the Palestinian resistance. Israel out of Lebanon -- down with Zionism -- freedom to Palestine -- self determination for Palestine -- Cyprus Palestine, joined in equal struggle, said some of the placards and chants. The demonstrators stood across the narrow street from a five storey building that houses the Israeli embassy on its top floor. About a dozen police watched them, but made no effort to disperse them.

LONDON: The British press today generally condemned the Israeli invasion. The London Times said in an editorial that there was little left of President Sadat's peace initiative launched only four months ago. "The response of the government of Israel was inadequate and is now disastrous. A cord sanitaire in Lebanon is poor recompense for the lost opportunity for peace. The tragedy is that, with their national survival at stake, the Israelis do not have a government which rises to the virtue of wisdom," it added. The Daily Express said "Israel cannot win for itself peace and security unless it is prepared, subject to safeguards, to give back the Arab territories it occupies and to recognise the fact that the Palestinians are a nation and are as much entitled to a homeland and state as the Jews themselves."

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No signs of Soviet pull-out from Ogaden

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP). — There is no evidence that Soviet and Cuban troops are leaving Ethiopia, despite the end of the war there, the State Department said today.

Spokesman Hodding Carter said, "I have no reason to believe there are fewer. There may be more." Carter administration maintains that there is no longer any justification for the presence of those troops.

Last week, Somalia, with its army under heavy attack from combined Ethiopian, Cuban and Soviet forces, announced that it was withdrawing from the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, which the communists were helping Ethiopia recapture.

American officials, who had urged the Somalis to pull out, said then that they were "hoping" that the Soviets and Cubans would in turn withdraw from the Horn of Africa.

Kissinger approves

In New York, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday that Israel's invasion of Lebanon was a move that had to be made.

Dr. Kissinger, appearing on an NBC television special in his role as a paid foreign affairs analyst, said there were two basic reasons for the attack.

"First, there has to be a resistance to terrorism in which innocent civilians are being used for political purposes on matters in which they cannot possibly effect," he said. "Second, there have been too many attacks from this area against Israel itself, so that some sort of retaliation was inevitable."

Dr. Kissinger also said negotiations should begin to replace Israeli forces in Lebanon with troops of the Lebanese army. The Palestinians in the area are, Dr. Kissinger charged, "invaders there in their own right."

Jordan condemns Israeli aggression, calls for united stand by Arabs

AMMAN, March 16 (Agencies). — Jordan has condemned the Israeli invasion of south Lebanon and has called for a unified Arab stand.

A government spokesman said last night: "The Jordanian government strongly denounces the Israeli aggression which threatens the sovereignty and the safety of Lebanon."

The statement urged Arab countries "to stand as one nation and face this challenge that threatens its entity."

It urged the countries of the whole world to end the "Israeli aggression which is a complete violation of international laws and the U.N. charter."

Jordan today conveyed to the five big powers its condemnation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim informed the ambassadors of the U.S., U.K., France, China and the Soviet Union in Amman of Jordan's stand towards the aggression which "constitutes a violation of international law and the United Nations charter."

Mr. Ibrahim told the ambassadors that the latest aggression reflects Israel's expansionist policy in Arab territory and reveals its intransigent attitude towards a just peace. The aggression also provides evidence of Israel's determination to close all doors in the face of a peaceful and just settlement in the Middle East and adds yet one more obstacle in the way of peace efforts.

Mr. Ibrahim called on all big powers to shoulder their responsibilities and take steps to stop the aggression and see that the Israeli forces are withdrawn from the south of Lebanon.

The minister also met here today with the Lebanese ambassador to Jordan and reviewed with him the latest developments in Lebanon. He also conveyed to him Jordan's condemnation of the serious Israeli aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

In connection with the Israeli raid against Lebanon, the minister of state has informed Jordan's U.N. ambassador of the government's stand. He also instructed him on steps to be taken in case the Security Council convenes to discuss the situation, and requested him to coordinate Jordan's position with those of the other Arab states. Jordan's stand was also conveyed to all Jordanian embassies abroad.

Five bodyguards killed

ROME, March 16 (AP). — Former Premier Aldo Moro, considered Italy's most influential politician, was kidnapped today by gunmen who killed all five members of his escort.

A telephone call to Ansa, the Italian news agency, said the kidnappers were from Red Brigades, Italy's most feared urban guerrilla group. Fifteen of its leaders are on trial in Turin, and the organisation has vowed to force cancellation of the trial by terrorist attacks.

Police said the kidnappers jumped out of their car and opened fire. Mr. Moro's Fiat while three persons jumped from a second car and fired on the police escort vehicle.

Telephone calls to Ansa and local newspapers, purporting to come from the Red Brigades, said: "We have carried an attack to the heart of the state. Moro is just the start."

Italy when the post becomes vacant next December.

Police said the terrorists' car, carrying diplomatic plates, came to a sudden halt at an intersection in front of Mr. Moro's car, causing a chain collision.

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Dollar slumps around world exchanges

LONDON, March 16 (AP). — The U.S. dollar was sharply lower on world foreign exchanges Thursday, dropping to record low levels against the Japanese yen. It was the fourth straight day the dollar has declined.

The kidnapping of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in Rome, Israeli moves in the Lebanon, and Japanese economic news were cited by money dealers as reasons for the dollar's instability.

Thursday's drop reinforced dealers' views that U.S.-German efforts to prop up the dollar, announced simultaneously in Washington and Bonn on Monday, were inadequate.

Dealers said dollar trading was hectic in the wake of the Israeli push over the border into the Lebanon, and nervous conditions were heightened by the kidnapping of Aldo Moro, president of Italy's Christian Democratic Party, who was seized by leftist extremists while on his way to parliament Thursday morning.

A Zurich dealer said the selling of dollars was widespread and couldn't be said to be coming from any one area.

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Car sighted

Two hours after the kidnap police reported that a low-flying helicopter sighted a car speeding down a country road on the outskirts of Rome. Five persons appeared to be in it, and one of them was being held on the floor.

A massive force of police converged on the area. A widespread manhunt -- involving up to 50,000 persons, helicopters and dogs -- was under way, and roadblocks were set up in and around the Italian capital.

Police said the 61-year-old political leader was driven off in a Fiat.

Challenges to the state

President Giovanni Leone called the abduction "a challenge to the state" and said "the state must give the firmest reply with every measure. We must adopt every necessary measure to counter this situation."

Mr. Moro had been premier of Italy five times and is now president of the Christian Democrats, Italy's largest party. He was considered a leading candidate for the presidency of

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American morality stands on its head once again

It's pitiful, really, how American leaders will stand their own morality on its weak little head whenever Israel snaps its fingers. We accept the fact that it is part of American policy to carry out a certain amount of blatantly expedient hypocrisy of the highest kind in formulating its Middle East policies. But every once in a while, the threshold of normal hypocrisy is crossed, and we venture into the area of grotesque hypocrisy, where we are this week with the news that a group of American senators wants to pressure other countries, notably Arab ones, into reducing their aid to the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Really, now, this is a bit too much to take only months after a drawn out battle in the American Congress over the legality and the morality of the Arab boycott of Israel, which aimed to bring commercial pressures to bear upon other countries that helped strengthen Israeli economic or military capabilities. Hardly had the ink dried on the federal legislation that made it illegal for an American company to comply with the Arab boycott regulations than we have an effort by nine American senators to institute exactly the same kind of pressure tactics against the Palestinians and the PLO.

Once again, we witness the rather uninspiring spectacle of pro-Israeli forces standing American moral principles on their frail head, and institutionalising a degree of hypocrisy and shameless contradiction into the American Congress that is probably making Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson roll over in their graves.

In view of this latest display of American genuflection at the altar of Zionist frenzy, is it any wonder that the Arabs are now questioning the ability of the United States to play the mediator's role between the Arabs and the Israelis? What sort of a mediator have we that cannot preserve even a semblance of its own honour and its ethical principles? If America cannot even see justice done in its own federal Congress, what chance has it of helping see justice done in Palestine?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian editorials Thursday dealt with Tuesday's Israeli attack on south Lebanon.

AL RA'I says that Israel's genocide against the Palestinians, by land, sea and air, along the entire length of the south Lebanese borders, and up to the outskirts of Beirut itself, clearly indicates that the organised Zionist aim was to destroy the Arabs' spirit of resistance, and force the Arabs to bow down to the fait accompli.

While suspicious silence hangs over nearly the whole world, a great massacre was being perpetrated whose victims were none other than the Palestinians and their Lebanese sympathisers, so that the conspiracy to liquidate the Palestinian issue physically may be allowed to pass," Al Ra'i says.

"But who says that Israel will be able to destroy all the people of Palestine or kill the spirit of their resistance for ever?" the newspaper asks. It adds that the wholesale death which the Lebanese and the Palestinians have both suffered will be the "road to the revival of their nation in one form or other..."

AL DUSTOUR strikes a brighter note by praising the "valiant" Palestinian commandos who bravely fought their biggest and fiercest battle with the enemy since the birth of their revolution. The 15th of March, 1978, it says, will remain a landmark in the annals of the "survival of the Palestinian people". The battle which the Palestinians fought "was not in self-defence, or in defence of old men and women in refugee camps or of legitimate Palestinian rights as much as it was in defence of 'what remains of the Arab nation's honour...'" Al Dustour says.

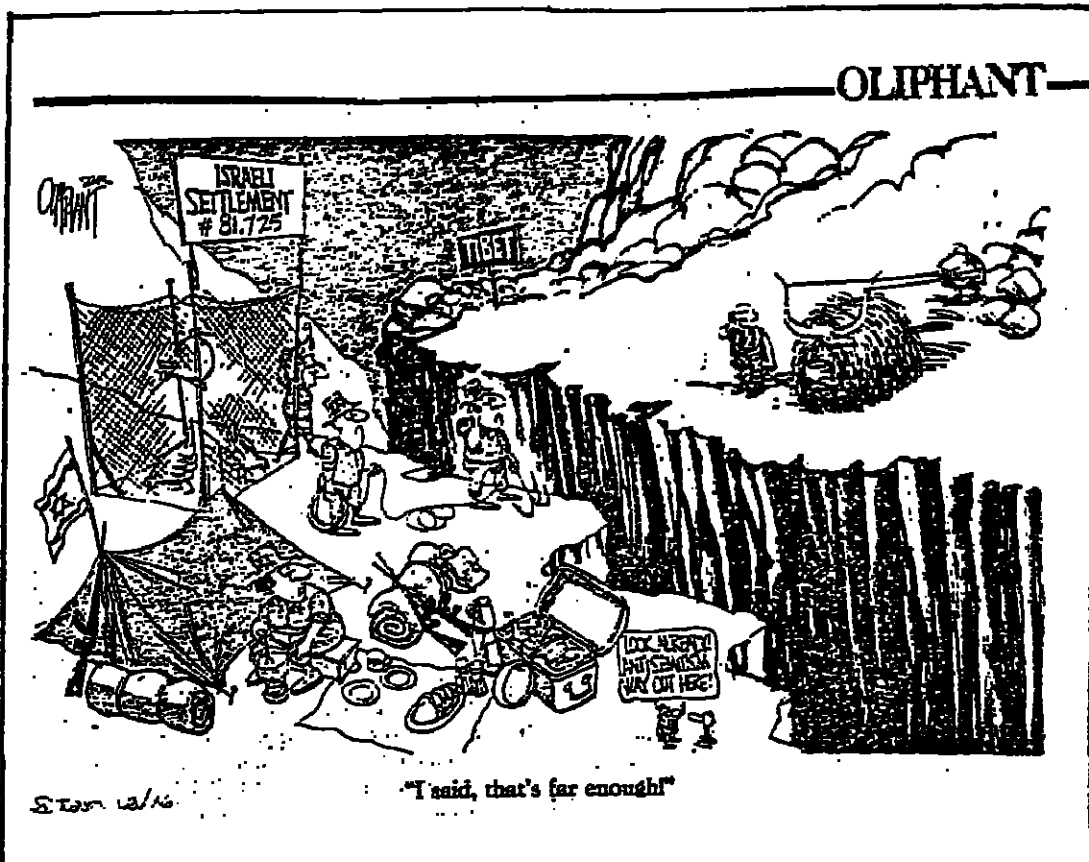
WHAT'S GOING ON

Fashion and Jewellery

The Goethe Institute presents two exhibitions, under the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Sarvath, depicting 200 years of changing fashions and fashion jewellery. The exhibitions will run through Friday, open daily from 10-12 a.m. and 4-6 p.m.

Children's Art

The Department of Culture and Arts and the German Democratic Republic Embassy present an exhibition of about 60 paintings by young German artists. The exhibition is on display at the Palace of Culture, every day till next Sunday.



National News Roundup

Talhouni returns from African Parliaments

Union meet in Cairo

AMMAN, March 16 (JNA). — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament and Chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union Bahjat Talhouni today returned to Amman from Cairo after attending the meetings of the African Parliaments Union. He told reporters on arrival here that further coordination between the Arab and African parliamentary unions was necessary especially in matters relating to racial discrimination and Israeli expansion in the Middle East. Mr. Talhouni pointed out that during his stay in Cairo he met Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem and Chairman of the People's Council Sayed Mar'ei.

Flights to carry more passengers on

Amman-Bangkok route

AMMAN, March 16 (JNA). — Jordan and Thailand today signed an amendment to the 1974 aviation agreement increasing the number of passengers Boeing 747 airliners are allowed to carry on flights between Amman and Bangkok. The new agreement was signed following talks here with a visiting Thai aviation team.

Cabinet approves death sentences

AMMAN, March 16 (JNA). — The Council of Ministers today approved death sentences passed by a special court in absentia on two men for selling property to Israeli citizens. The two men were Musa Al-'Assa and Jammal Al-'Assa, residents of the Ubeidieh district of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. The court further ordered the confiscation of all personal property belonging to the two men and ruled that the sale was illegal.

Tenders floated for Syria-Crete sea cable

DAMASCUS, March 16 (JNA). — Telecommunication corporations in Syria and Greece today issued an international tender for the laying of a sea-cable linking Tarsus, Syria with the island of Crete which can handle 480 telephone and telex messages simultaneously. The project aims at improving communications between Syria and Arab countries in Asia on the one hand and Greece and Western Europe on the other.

West Bank papers report new settlements to be established

AMMAN, March 16 (JNA). — The Israeli authorities have decided to establish three new Jewish settlements within Israeli military camps in the occupied Arab lands, newspapers in the occupied territories reported today. The papers also said that the Israelis have decided that in the future settlements in the West Bank will be established outside military camps. According to the papers, the Gush Emunim movement has decided to launch a campaign calling for the strengthening of the settlement movement.

Jordan, Syria to coordinate social work

AMMAN, March 16 (JNA). — Deputy Director General of the Jordanian Social Affairs Department Mohammad Al Suqur has just concluded talks in Damascus with Syrian Social Affairs Ministry officials. He said on his return to Amman today that the two countries will integrate legislation and textbooks and coordinate theoretical and practical programmes connected with social work and the recruitment of social workers. There will be exchanges of scholarships, integrated training courses and joint research studies in this field, Mr. Al Suqur said.

Agriculture under-secretary back from FAO meet

AMMAN, March 16 (JNA). — Under-secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture Sa'id Ghazzawi returned here today after attending the two-week conference of the agricultural committee of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) which opened in Rome March 2. Mr. Ghazzawi said the results of the conference will be taken up at the FAO conference in November this year. During his stay in Rome, Mr. Ghazzawi discussed with the director of FAO agricultural projects currently being carried out in Jordan with the organisation's assistance, and explored the possibility of further FAO assistance to implement other projects in Jordan.

Delegation now in Jordan

Council for Advancement of Arab-British Understanding members slam Israeli moves

By Ian Kellas
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 16 — "It is clear that what Begin is up to now with his so-called peace plan is to shift the whole basis of negotiations away from the principles that have been agreed upon in the past..." John Reddaway, Director of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU), told the Jordan Times last night.

Mr. Begin has tried to put negotiations in an entirely new context, Mr. Reddaway continued, "whereby the acquisition of territory by war becomes admissible."

Mr. Reddaway heads a small but distinguished delegation from Britain whose primary purpose is to visit a Palestinian orphanage near Jericho. The orphanage was set up by Mr. Musa Alami in the wake of the 1948 war and now provides agricultural and technical training for about a hundred poor Palestinian boys.

The orphanage was meant to fund itself from the produce of a farm which it runs. But following Israeli harassment of the school additional contributions are being provided by -- amongst others -- the Jordanian government.

Mr. Reddaway's group, which includes a former British minister, a former ambassador to Cairo, the one-time foreign editor of The Times, and an ex-commissioner general of UNRWA, are all officials of the Arab Development Society, the organisation which runs Musa Alami's school. While in Amman the group has seen His Majesty King Hussein to discuss the school as well as the political situation.

Most of the members of the delegation also belong to the pro-Arab lobby group, CAABU, which claims 40 British M.P.s among its 1,200 supporters.

Mr. Reddaway said that Jordan was quite right not to join peace negotiations at present. And he was extremely critical of Washington's description of Mr. Begin's propo-

sals as a constructive basis for negotiation. "They have very little to do with peace," Mr. Reddaway said.

Arabs have reached the limit Sir Anthony Nutting, the politician and writer, who is with Mr. Reddaway's delegation, said that Mr. Begin's proposals amounted to a rejection of President Sadat's initiative. They are totally incompatible with Resolution 242, he said, and warned against the current tendency in the West to imagine that the Arabs must meet Israel half-way if peace is to be achieved. President Sadat, he said, has made all possible concessions. He has reached the limit.

Both visitors felt that the key to peace lay in Washington. "It is nonsense that America is not in a position to pressurise Israel," Mr. Reddaway said. "Israel is now more dependent on aid than it has ever been. A small turn of the screw now and the Israelis would not stand up," he added.

Sir Anthony Nutting said that the Sadat initiative had not yet failed, but the outlook was very gloomy. Asked what would happen if the U.S. did not succeed in pressurising Israel into making real concessions, Sir Anthony replied: "War". This might not happen immediately, but it was the only alternative, he said. He ruled out the possibility of Egypt signing a separate peace with Israel.

Asked about the recent Palestinian raid in Israel, Sir Anthony said that he personally felt that it was a great mistake. There had been evidence that Begin was becoming increasingly isolated and had been annoying the Americans.

Now he feared a revived sympathy for Israel in the U.S., although the effect of the subsequent massive Israeli reprisal could not yet be judged, he said.

Double standards

Both Mr. Reddaway and Sir Anthony attacked the double standards which the Western media employed in reporting Middle East events. Palestinian "terrorism" and "atrocities" are given banner headlines, they said, while Israeli military operations in Lebanon which kill hundreds are excused as legitimate reprisals.

There has been a shift in British public opinion in favour of the Arabs in recent years, they said, and this was particularly noticeable in parliament. But the Arabs still have a long way to go in presenting their case effectively. Sir Anthony felt that it was particularly alarming that the Zionist lobby has such a hold on the American news media. CBS and NBC, he said, were dominated by pro-Israeli Jews. He described the problems of even getting a pro-Arab book published in the U.S.

Jordan has a very good ambassador in London at the moment, Sir Anthony said, although he was on the whole very critical of the Arab ambassadors in London and Washington. They do not do nearly enough to make sure that Arabs get a sympathetic hearing in the media, he said.

The five-man delegation planned to cross the Jordan River this morning to visit Musa Alami's school and various West Bank towns. They will then fly back to Britain.



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"Fattening up" Jerusalem: The encirclement of the holy city

This report is prepared by Nafez Y. Nazzal, Associate Professor of History and political science at Bir Zeit University on the West Bank and the Director of the Middle East Studies Department. It was originally published in the London based magazine, Middle East International.

"Fattening-up" is an expression widely used in the Israeli papers to describe the settlements in the West Bank near Jerusalem which are supposed to create, together with the so-called "united" Jerusalem, a "greater Jerusalem" dividing the West Bank into two isolated districts, north and south, without any link between them.

Since the "unification" of the city of Jerusalem (a euphemism for the annexation of the Arab sector), the Israeli plan has been to establish in Jerusalem and its surroundings a physical and demographic reality that will make the division of the city according to population impossible.

In accordance with this plan, two complexes have been established: an inner ring that includes Ma'lot Dafna (near Ramat Eshkol), Givat Shapira (French Hill), Givat Hamivtar, Ramat Eshkol, Mount Scopus, and the Old City; and an outer ring which includes Neve Ya'cov, the industrial zones of Atarot and Mishor Adumim, Ramat, Gilo, and Talpiot Mizrah.

Haim Tsadok, head of the ministerial committee for Jerusalem Affairs, was quoted in Yediot Aharonot, (May 13, 1977) as saying:

"We are anticipating a very difficult political struggle concerning Jerusalem... The result of this struggle depends on the physical and demographic fa-

cts that we are creating in the city and its surroundings. This consideration guides the government ministers' committee in their action... Accordingly, the government has transferred Police Headquarters to Jerusalem. A specific plan is ready to transfer 600 to 800 workers in the security ministry to Jerusalem.

The most important method of ensuring the city's unification and containing the Arab population has been the establishment of Jewish residential zones to the north and south of the city. Not only was rebuilding begun after the 1967 war in the former Israeli enclave on Mount Scopus (for the Hebrew University and Hadassah Hospital), but also an area of 820 acres was requisitioned in 1968-69 extending from Mount Scopus across Shaikh Jarrah to the pre-1967 Israeli quarter of Sanhedria, to provide housing for 100,000 Jews.

Although the requisitioned land was empty (most of it had been in no-man's-land), it was owned by individuals, both Arab and Jewish, or by the Jordanian government or various private institutions. In September 1968 the first 200 Jewish families moved into Ramat Eshkol, which was later extended to Givat Hamivtar and Givat Shapira.

The latter development was accelerated in 1970, because the Israelis feared that the Rogers

Plan would involve the redivision of Jerusalem. These projects straddled the road to Ramallah, thus separating East Jerusalem from its northern suburbs and, with Mount Scopus, forming the northern wing of the "pincer" around the Arab sector.

Neve Ya'cov

The earlier settlement of Neve Ya'cov was rebuilt, with modern apartment complexes. By August 1977, there were 2,753 apartments which were already inhabited and another 420 under construction, with a final target of 4,200 apartments. Plans are now being made to link Neve Ya'cov with Givat Shapira, three kilometers to the south. This new project would involve 10,000 units in five years and ultimately would house 160,000 people (Ma'ariv, 2/8/1977).

Neve Ya'cov rebuilt

Neve Ya'cov is the largest settlement north of Jerusalem. It is protected and overlooked by a military camp, Metzudat Kefir (the fortress of the young lion) which is the headquarters of the Central Area Commando of the Israeli Army. This huge fortress can easily be seen from the neighbouring Arab houses, and around five o'clock in the afternoon large numbers of people, in and out

of uniform, can be seen walking down to their apartments in Neve Ya'cov.

Neve Ya'cov itself stands in a valley surrounded by the Arab villages of Anata, Jaba' and Hizma on three sides and by the Arab suburbs of Beit Hanina and Shu'fat on the west.

It is basically composed of rows of fortress-type buildings set very close to each other, four to six stories high and with very small windows. Many people complain of claustrophobia on visiting this settlement, which is reminiscent of a well-kept, luxurious prison, with its ranks of buildings looking like a line of fortifications.

Cheap apartments

The apartments are inexpensive, and many Israeli Jews or new immigrants have no choice but to take the apartments offered to them by the Israeli Ministry of Housing (Arabs, of course, are not eligible to own or occupy them).

However, not every Israeli Jew or new immigrant can settle in Neve Ya'cov. The settlers are selected according to the following categories: 45 per cent new immigrants from developed countries, 45 per cent Israeli Jews from "better" surrounding countries (in practice Ashkenazim), and the remaining 10 per cent from other Jews.

The formula was designed to prevent "too many" Oriental Jews from obtaining good, cheap apartments. It should be noted that the term "developed" country is used to serve a similar objective.

For example, the large ci-

ties of the USSR, where the Ashkenazi Jews lived, are considered "developed". Georgia and Bukhara, whose Jewish inhabitants are more akin to the Oriental Jews, are considered "underdeveloped".

In August 1976, there was a demonstration by the inhabitants of Neve Ya'cov against an attempt by the authorities to introduce more Oriental Jews from Jerusalem slums into Neve Ya'cov.

Because of this policy, many settlers decided to leave and to rent the apartments which they had bought and use them as a source of income. This procedure, although forbidden by law, is very common.

For example, the rental of a luxurious two bedroom apartment in Neve Ya'cov is 800-850 Israeli pounds per month, while a similar apartment in East or West Jerusalem will rent for 1,500-2,000 Israeli pounds per month.

Many American Jews come to Israel in the guise of "new immigrants" and use this status to obtain one of these attractive pieces of property. They then return to the United States, renting the apartment to poor Israeli Jews (often students) and accumulating the rent money for the purpose of spending a pleasant summer vacation.

North-west of Jerusalem is the settlement of Ramat. It was built in 1972 to form a solid block with the neighbouring settlement of Ramat Eshkol.

By August 1977, 864 apartments had been occupied, and 1,419 were being built, with a final target of 8,000 units.

High standard

At the southern end of Jerusalem, the Housing Ministry in 1973 built the settlement of Gilo. It is located below the village of Beit Safafa, close to Bethlehem. As of August of this year, there were 867 apartments already inhabited and 3,174 more being built. When this settlement is completed, it will contain 10,000 units.

The standard of the buildings in the settlement of Gilo is relatively high. The apartments are both attractive and inexpensive compared to what is commercially available in Jerusalem (to both Arabs and Jews) so that many Jews have no alternative but to accept the housing offered in Gilo, although they know that Gilo is beyond what is

called in Israel the "Green Line".

A new quarter called Givat Ha-Masua would link Gilo with Kiryat Ha-Yovel, thus ensuring continuous Jewish settlement in the south. To the south-east, the municipality formulated elaborate plans for hotels, recreation facilities and luxury villas on the Mount of Evil Counsel, but most of the construction was halted because the land was UN property.

Plans to extend Talpiot Mizrah and Abu Tor to the east to link them with the area of the Mount of Evil Counsel have also been drawn up. As of August 1977, 1,230 apartments had already been occupied and 1,410 were being built, with a final target of 8,000 units.

East of Jerusalem, the government began in 1975 to build a large industrial/residential complex at Ma'ale Adumim (the name has recently been changed to Mishor Adumim), on the road to Jericho, which will complete the encirclement of the Arab sector of Jerusalem. The preparations which can be observed on the site are very elaborate.

Considerable areas have been levelled; drainage systems, electricity and telephone lines have been laid, and branching roads inside the plant are in the process of construction. In addition to a civilian industrial site, which can be freely inspected, two huge military areas, one on the east and the other on the west, have been designed on the neighboring hills overlooking the levelled artificial plain.

A new Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway is being built. It starts from Lydda, going east in the direction of Ramallah, and arriving at the Ramallah-Jerusalem road opposite Neve Ya'cov.

A branch of this road is being continued to Mishor Adumim construction of the dairy, which is to produce a special kind of cheese. Five industrial plants are already operating in Mishor Adumim's industrial zone, and three more are to start production within a few weeks. Most of these plants will be processing metal. The investment required to establish the plants amount in all to IL 40 million and they will eventually employ 350 to 400 workers. The above information was released at a meeting of the inter-ministerial steering committee in charge of Mishor Adumim. Mr.

Attie, who serves as adviser on industrial development in the occupied territories, announced at the meeting that another ten investment programmes for Mishor Adumim were under examination. The programmes envisage the building of factories which would produce textiles, chemicals and metal goods. In addition, the defence sector plans to establish a large steel plant in the settlement.

(Yediot Aharonot, July 14, 1977).

Major overhaul

Within the walled city, the Israeli authorities are undertaking a major overhaul of the Jewish Quarter. On June 11, 1967, 195 houses (in which 850 people lived) were demolished near the Western Wall so that prayers for Shavuot could be held there, even though the houses were Islamic (waqf) property.

On June 14, 1967, 24 more gogues as Ramban and Beit Menachem were soon restored. Plans were elaborated to restore the quarter to its size at the beginning of this cent-

ury (when it was twice as large as in 1948). For this purpose nearly thirty acres and 600 buildings were expropriated in 1968, including two mosques, two Islamic lodges, four schools, over 400 stores and the homes of 6500 Arabs.

This expropriation covered one fifth of the area of the walled city. 600 Jewish families and 1000 Yeshiva students were to be moved into the quarter. Most of the land was owned, under centuries-old titles, by Muslim residents and many of the Arab tenants succumbed to heavy pressure (including the cutting off of public utilities and the demolition of parts of the buildings where they lived) and were persuaded to accept compensation and/or alternative housing elsewhere.

The expropriated area intruded into the Armenian Quarter to the West (a luxury hotel is being constructed on the edge of it, inside Zion Gate) and particularly the Muslim Quarter to the North, where excavations along the Western Wall have threatened many buildings, including Islamic institutions.



"FATTENING UP" JERUSALEM -- Apartment blocks like this dominate the scene around the old city. The picture was taken in January 1978.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	PAR value	Volume traded in JD	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling offer
* Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1.000	2,117	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.000	1.050
Housing Bank	JD 1.000	1,100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.150
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette Co.	JD 5.000	296	7.400	7.400	7.400	7.400	—	—
** Dar Aldawa Development & Invest. Co.	JD 1.000	616	1.300	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	—
General Mining Co.	JD 1.000	42	0.900	0.850	0.850	0.850	—	—
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	1,708	1.300	1.350	1.300	1.300	—	1.300
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10.000	11,492	15.450	15.500	15.400	15.500	—	—
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5.000	1,961	6.700	6.650	6.650	6.650	6.600	6.650

Total volume traded, Thursday, March 16: JD 19,332

* 50 per cent of share capital paid.

** 75 per cent of share capital paid.

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U.S. report calls for less growth in loans to developing states

WASHINGTON, March 16 (R). — The Carter administration wants to curb the recent sharp growth in World Bank and other lending to developing countries, according to a new U.S. Treasury Department report. The report, copy of which was obtained by Reuters, fully spells out for the first time the administration's approach to international loans.

Besides limiting growth in lending, it wants to tie such loans to President Carter's human rights policy, cut staff salaries of the institutions by five to ten per cent and encourage wider distribution of the information they gather.

The report, prepared for Congress by the office of the assistant Treasury Secretary for international affairs, says that

as a general guideline for the coming round of funding for the institutions, the administration is proposing a five per cent annual limit on growth in lending funds for the organisations which must be approved by Congress.

Developing countries and the development banks want to continue the rapid growth in assistance over the past three

or four years, and have suggested real growth of ten or 11 per cent.

But the administration believes developing countries must also consider such factors as their ability to sustain fast growth, management capabilities of the banks themselves and willingness of donors to continue providing more aid.

The report, entitled "Shaping U.S. Participation in the International Financial Institutions," argues that the five per cent ceiling would still allow the developing countries to enjoy a five per cent rate of real economic growth.

Although the Carter administration has sought to improve relations with Congress on the development aid issue, congress has refused approval of more than \$20.5 billion in such pledges.

The administration has argued that as a result it could start to lose influence with the international institutions.

On human rights, the report says the administration generally has not opposed loans that advance basic human needs. But it warns that "in cases of countries with very serious and continuing human rights problems, the U.S. may oppose loans as a more visible sign" of its intention to disassociate itself from "repressive governments".

U.S. considers supplying defensive arms to Somalia

WASHINGTON, March 16 (Agencies). — The United States government has begun consulting Congress on providing defensive military equipment and other supplies to Somalia, the State Department announced.

Spokesman Hodding Carter

told reporters yesterday that the Somali withdrawal from Ethiopia's Ogaden region had been completed and it appeared the war was over.

Somalia announced on Tuesday night it had completed the withdrawal of its regular forces from the Ogaden, following battlefield reverses as well as United States and Soviet pressure.

Mr. Carter did not know the value of arms the U.S. administration wanted to supply to Somalia, but understood that they would be for self-defence purposes only.

Somali withdrawal from the Ogaden was one condition named by President Jimmy Carter for supplying arms to Somalia. The other was a renunciation of Somali claims on Ethiopian or Kenyan territory.

The spokesman would not say whether Somalia had renounced these claims.

Meanwhile, Ethiopia Radio reported today that Somali troops massacred 64 of their own officers when Ethiopian forces advanced on the town of Jijiga in recent fighting in northern Ogaden.

The Somalis also destroyed much of the town, demolishing buildings and sabotaging the electric power and water systems, the radio said.

"When Ethiopian forces entered Jijiga the only live creatures they found were cats, dogs and chickens," the radio said.

They also discovered the bodies of the Somali officers with their hands tied behind their backs.

Independent confirmation of the massacre was not available and the radio did not say what prompted the killings. Observers believe the most likely cause of any murders would be rank-and-file discontent at the failure to defend Jijiga.

S. African businessmen slam country's policies

JOHANNESBURG, March 16 (AP). — The South African Foundation, a private group backed by key business leaders, has lashed out at the government accusing it of smearing the nation's image abroad.

Director General Peter Soru also told the foundation's annual meeting yesterday in Johannesburg that South Africa's international relations "deteriorated alarmingly across the board in 1977" as a result of government blunders and arrogance.

Also addressing the meeting was foundation President Basil Hersov who issued one of the bluntest attacks made by a private group in memory against the government.

The foundation, financially backed by South Africa's top companies and leading personalities, seeks to improve South Africa's image abroad.

Iran oil prices will stick to dollar

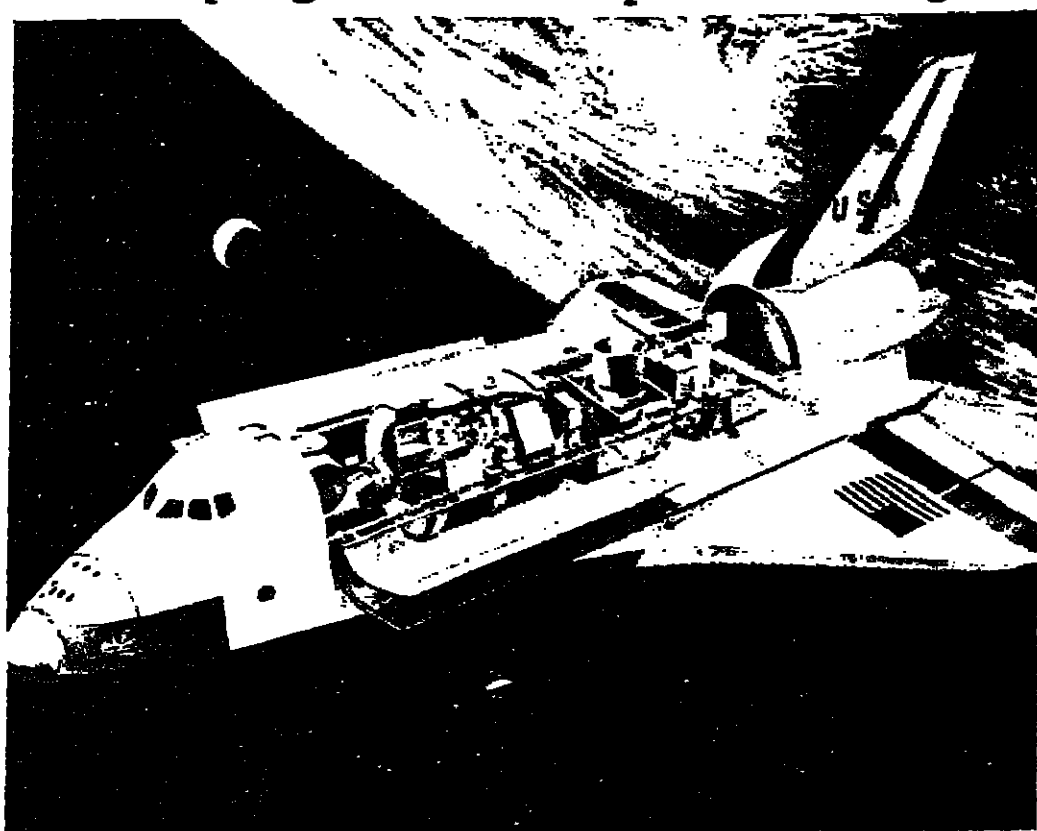
TEHRAN, March 16 (AP). — Iranian Minister of Information Daryush Homayun said today that Iran remains committed to pegging oil prices to the dollar rather than switching to Special Drawing Rights or other currencies as proposed by officials of some oil-producing nations.

He said Iran also is committed to maintaining current oil prices through 1978.

Mr. Homayun said the decline in the dollar hurts Iran less than some other oil producers because more than half of Iran's \$16 billion in imports are from the United States.

Iran's annual oil revenue is about \$23 billion.

Europe gets in on Spacelab design



Spacelab, a key payload of the Shuttle programme, will enable scientists to conduct experiments in a long-term gravity-free environment above the earth's atmosphere. This cutaway drawing shows the pressurised module and its external equipment pallet mounted in the fuselage of the Orbiter. Several versions of the multi-purpose laboratory are being developed by the European Space Agency, a consortium of 10 nations, and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Each is being designed to be flown as many as 50 times over a 10-year period. (IPS photo)

American radio hosts debate between PLO rep. - U.S. columnist

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP). — Mr. Zuhdi Labib Tarazi, the Palestine Liberation Organisation's representative at the United Nations, listened closely.

"If I meet Mr. Tarazi on the street, he's my enemy," said the voice on the other end of the telephone. "I'm a Jew, and he wants to kill me. I believe I have the right to defend myself."

While men on the other side of the world shot and killed each other yesterday, while Israeli tanks rolled across borders, the PLO's chief spokesman at the United Nations answered calls on WMCN Radio's Barry Gray Show.

Though Mr. Tarazi took calls from the general public, most of the hour-long show turned out to be a debate between Mr. Tarazi, who served as the PLO observer at the U.N. for two years, and Mr. James Wechsler, liberal columnist and editorial page editor at the New York Post.

On the one side, there was Mr. Tarazi, the proper, cordial diplomat, mopping his brow with a cloth and fingering his gray goatee. He admitted that Saturday's PLO attack on a tourist bus that killed 35 Israelis caused "a little bit of a trauma for me. I didn't expect such a thing."

On the other side was Mr.

Wechsler, just as proper and cordial, but intent on attacking the PLO for its "barbarous" raid.

"How do you explain why, at this moment, when it seems possible for an interim solution in the Middle East, that the PLO should so blatantly discredit its own cause?" Mr. Wechsler demanded.

Mr. Tarazi said peace was not near, because Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative had disrupted progress towards a Geneva agreement involving all parties in the Mideast. "All of those efforts for a comprehensive peace, with all of the parties involved, were derailed," Mr. Tarazi said.

Another caller asked why Mr. Tarazi discussed Israel's establishment in 1948, when the Jews were in Palestine before the Arabs?

Mr. Tarazi noted that even Abraham, the first Jew, was met in Biblical Palestine by the natives, and that the wishes of the Palestinians had changed, and that they now wanted the West Bank, not all of Israel.

Finally, Mr. Tarazi had to leave, but not before he offered his vision of two nations, Israel and Palestine, acting as "good neighbours." Mr. Wechsler asked how that was possible, considering the memories left by the attacks of the PLO.

"If somebody had told you in 1944," Mr. Tarazi said, "that the French, the British and the Germans would move towards a united Europe, would you have believed him?"

King Khaled backs British student's falconry project

LONDON, (BIS). — King Khaled has given £1,000 to a 22-year old British student to enable him to spend a year studying the acuity of vision in birds of prey.

Graham Kenworthy, a second year student of psychology at the North East London Polytechnic, has been given a year's leave of absence from his course to enable him to carry out his project. His findings could aid research into human eye problems.

He told an interviewer: "I approached King Khaled because I knew he was very interested in falconry. I sent my letter to the Saudi Arabian Embassy in London and was delighted to receive a personal note from the king wishing me success with the project together with a cheque for £1,000.

"King Khaled's generosity has really opened up a career for me. I would like to spend my life studying the sensory capabilities of birds of prey and of animals in general.

"I have, of course, written to the king to express my gratitude and have also requested an audience so that I may present him with a collection of notes on falconry that I have put together."

Pioneering

Graham's project is very much a pioneering effort. No one has ever studied the visual acuity of the European kestrel, which will be part of his project. Nor has there been any

Islamic bank loans expected to have big impact on economies of borrower nations

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia March 16 (AP). — The Lebanese representative of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) meeting, Mr. Raja Hamedeh, said today the IDB's very "soft" loan conditions would have a major impact on development in the least developed of Moslem countries.

He said the IDB, which only levies administrative charges on its loans in keeping with the Moslem religious laws, would greatly complement the work of the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank which also extends loans on soft terms to the least developed of developing countries.

Mr. Hamedeh, who is government commissioner to the Central Bank of Lebanon, is leading his country's delegation to the meeting.

Lebanon is a new member of the bank, having gained admission only a couple of months before the Second Annual Meeting.

Mr. Hamedeh, however, felt that the IDB should exercise strict control over its trade financing undertakings so as not to encourage mere consumption.

"I know that the bank only provides finance for imports which are needed for development use. It must continue to ensure that such strict criteria are met at all times," he said.

More loans expected

The Ugandan Finance Minister Brig. Moses Ali said he was confident that in the near future, the Islamic Development Bank would be able to increase the share of loans to member countries.

He told the IDB meeting that the bank would also be in a position in future to channel more of its resources into agriculture, education and training.

International protectionism grows despite ultimate domestic harms

In times of recession it is always a temptation for industrialised countries to hamper or prohibit competitive imports. But protectionism is a two-edged sword, ultimately harming industry at home as much as it does foreign exporters.

By Lorne Barling of the Financial Times, London

LONDON, (F.T.) — The decision by Japan to limit car exports to Britain this year, which followed an almost hysterical outcry for import controls, is a worrying example of rapidly worsening trade relations between the major industrial countries of the world.

Threats, incentives, bullying and demands are now commonly used by trade officials in their relations with trading partners, and the whole issue has been firmly pushed into the political arena by trade unions as workers see their jobs threatened by imports.

In the case of Japanese cars, the British motor industry is clearly endangered; but by imposing unilateral controls, the British government would have been risking the far more important principle of free trade.

Danger to employment

It is generally accepted, however, particularly by the Japanese who are extremely

dependent upon free trade, that a trade war would have a catastrophic effect on employment, hence their willingness to make concessions in extreme cases.

There is no doubt that international protectionism has increased seriously in the past year, with protective agreements covering steel, textiles, television sets and other goods limiting their movement across national boundaries.

While these have benefited manufacturing industries in certain countries, they have been damaging to other countries and provide only a short-term answer.

The principle of temporarily protecting companies from more efficient foreign competitors can be valid only if the time is used to improve efficiency at home.

However, much of the recent trouble in trade relations is also due to the bending of rules which govern transactions, such as those covering government subsidies can help exporters to unfairly capture a large share of a foreign market.

Similarly, over-complicated

regulations imposed by a government on imports can have the effect of keeping foreign competitors out of the market.

It is this aspect which concerns Mr. Olivier Long, Director General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) the organisation which governs much of the free world's trade and is now negotiating a new pact which will hopefully be completed by the end of the year.

Sidestepping the rules

Mr. Long believes that while it is necessary to reduce tariff barriers further (although difficult at a time of continuing recession) it is as important to strengthen the ground rules of trade.

Far too frequently, he suggests, governments have disregarded or sidestepped the GATT rules. "Without rules which are predictable and which meet present-day needs, trade cannot prosper," he said recently.

"The opportunity to stop the rot is given, of course, by the present round of multilateral trade negotiations. I am far from certain, however, that this fact has been fully grasped."

Aside from Japan's aggressive trade policy, the major problem during the past year has concerned trade with developing countries, many of which are now using their new industries (often set up with

aid and equipment supplied by the industrial nations) to export mainly to Europe and the United States.

Under present and future GATT agreements, the need for safeguard provisions against sudden surges in imports is recognised. However, this is clearly open to abuse, particularly in the case of developing countries which may be highly dependent on a particular export.

Now it is proposed that any future safeguard mechanism should be subject to international surveillance, with agreed principles and criteria.

As the Geneva talks reach their final stages this summer, in an atmosphere of worsening trade relations among participants, there is a danger that latent tensions will break out into open disagreement on major issues.

However, it is regarded as essential that the final agreement, which will govern the way in which trade is conducted for as long as a decade, must be successful in providing a means of controlling protectionism.

Protectionism's threat

But what is the real threat of protectionism? By protecting an industry (for short-term benefit) you raise the costs not only to the final customer, but of all other industries which make use of its product.

If jobs are saved in an uncompetitive industry, it automatically helps to discourage the creation of jobs in industries having a future. In the long run, such a policy is more likely to create unemployment than generate jobs.

The other threat is the way protectionism spreads, as one industry after another demands the same right to protection, initially in individual countries, and then internationally as retaliation takes place.

Protectionism also tends to raise costs and consumer prices, fuelling inflation, and encouraging industries geared only to the limited demands of a home market.

Although the problem of the developing countries tends to be regarded as secondary, it is nevertheless very real on the ground that if these countries are denied the capability of earning reasonable incomes, their vast potential will not be realised.

Restriction of markets in the industrial countries will mean that the developing countries must cut back their own imports and in extreme circumstances will be driven to repudiate their external debts.

It is therefore clear that unless the 100 or so countries represented in Geneva reach a satisfactory pact, the future for world trade and the world economy will not be a rosy one.

— Financial Times News-Features

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Jordanian fils	Buying/Selling
U.S. dollar	312.00/314.00
U.K. sterling	594.00/598.00
W. German mark	152.20/153.10
Swiss franc	161.10/162.00
French franc	66.00/66.40
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.30/36.50
Japanese yen (for every 100)	123.50/124.70
Dutch guilder	142.60/143.40
Belgian franc (for every ten)	97.90/98.50
Swedish crown	67.50/67.90

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of interbank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	1.9142/47	U.S. dollars
One dollar	2.0342/57	West German marks
	2.1760/75	Dutch guilders
	1.8750/8800	Swiss francs
	31.60/64	Belgian francs
	4.6920/70	French francs
	856.00/857.00	Italian lire
	232.05/25	Japanese yen
	4.6070/85	Swedish crowns
	5.3170/80	Norwegian crowns
	5.5940/55	Danish crowns

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Equities closed firmer Thursday on the London exchange dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 2.4 at 456.3.

The gain in industrial leaders was to a large extent a technical reaction to yesterday's fall, dealers added. The money supply growth was slightly above some analysts' expectations but it did not adversely affect the market, dealers said.

Government bonds closed with rises of up to 1/8.

British Petroleum fell 24p to 720 after its full year results. However, it quickly rallied dealers said.

Oil exploration added 10p after a North Sea oil find.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$184.25/oz.

مكتبة الأمل

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1978

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Matters that are of basic

importance in your life such as family, property and possessions can be properly safeguarded by being alert to problems associated with them. Plan for the days ahead.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't lose your temper at home with family members just because you are not feeling up to par. Take more time for recreation.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Gather all the data you need from an expert but use tact for best results. Try not to be too forceful with others at this time.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A personal problem will cost you less money if you handle it wisely. Try to cut down on expenses and build a greater reserve.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Harden your sensibilities so you are not hurt by the careless manners of others. Take any health treatments you may need.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) If you feel limited in some way, clear away obstacles one by one, and all works better for you. Go to an expert for the advice you need.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be sure to obtain the data you need from the right sources, but don't be too forceful. Make long-range plans for the future.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be careful not to jeopardize your prestige and good name. Take no chances where your health is concerned at this time.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You are bored and want to run off to new activities, but it's best you stick to work you have to do. Take it easy tonight and rest.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Know what your true position is with others and then go after personal aims with confidence. Make plans for the future.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Your intuition is not working right at this time so use good judgment in all your dealings. Don't overlook an obligation.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can make a good impression on higher-ups at this time and get the backing you need. Strive for increased happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have creative ideas that need some revision if they are to work out successfully. Think constructively.

Calcutta's Marxists learn that abandoning some principles is the only way to govern

By Shikha Mukerjee

of India (Marxist), known as the CPI (M).

Tip-toeing along

CALCUTTA, (F.T.) — Calcutta is a strangely calm place these days, especially when you consider that it is the political seat of West Bengal with its radical Marxist government. Yet law and order prevail and the normal hyper-active trade unions are lying low. Even the slogans daubed on the walls of this politically excitable city seem muted.

Politically, the Bengalis like to think of themselves as being in the vanguard of revolutionary protest. Last year, while the rest of India rejected Mrs. Gandhi and the Congress Party in favour of Morarji Desai's Janata Party government, West Bengal kept a characteristic step ahead by ousting the provincial Congress Party government, and also defeating the Janata Party with a landslide vote in favour of the Communist Party

The CPI (M) election manifesto had stressed the need for a radical transformation of society. Since they took power, however, the Marxists have been tip-toeing along, cautious and respectable even by the standards of far more moderate Indian political parties.

The Marxists claim that, having agreed to play the parliamentary game, they are limited by the bourgeois constitution. They are also having to cope with the mistakes of past governments, a daunting enough task to curb the most radical political initiatives.

The Marxists' operational dilemma has led to dissension within the party. Pramode Das Gupta, very much an organisation man who has close ties at the grass roots level,

For the first time, the government of West Bengal is in the hands of the Marxists. They are fast learning that the only way to govern efficiently is to abandon some of their most cherished principles.

Former critics endeard

has been pressing for a radical line, but the radicals are losing out to the moderates led by Jyoti Basu, the West Bengal Chief Minister. Mr. Basu's critics deride him as a middle-class lawyer who has never had to struggle for a living. He seems determined, however, to establish his credibility as a responsible, if said, Marxist leader, able to cope with the sensitive law and order problem. Lawlessness bedeviled earlier West Bengal governments in which the Marxists participated because the parties took to resolving their differences on the streets.

Immediately he took over, Mr. Basu moved to reassure the state administration that it could continue along the lines of previous policies. He instructed party workers to help prevent the usual bloody clashes during the harvest season; and the number of deaths in fights between sharecroppers and proprietors was indeed fewer than previously. He tried to reassure big business over the tough questions of labour and the protection of their investments. At the same time, he soothed the

workers by authorising payments of ad hoc bonuses at festival time. He held talks with central government in New Delhi to ensure the all-important flow of finance.

All these measures have endeared him to the Bengali Baboo class who previously were loudest in criticising the Marxists. Such people now see a glimmer of hope that the CPI (M) may be able to bring a measure of prosperity back to the state.

would be safe in Marxist hands; or if, in the long term, he can convince Calcutta's vigorous labour force to cooperate with the Marxists.

The people are not easily fooled. While a small minority of Calcutta's inhabitants use precious pure water for their plants on the balconies of multi-storied buildings far from the maddening filth of the city's pavements, the majority have to use waste and dirty water to try to keep themselves and their belongings clean.

Afraid of scaring electors

The government's philosophy is to make haste, but slowly enough not to upset anyone. The Marxists would like to break out of their small bases in Bengal and Kerala and become popular right across India. But they are afraid of scaring off electors by their extremist policies.

The Marxists government with its un-Marxist idea of inviting multinationals to invest and expand creating employment does not inspire the confidence of the shanty dwellers in understanding their age-old problems. Many believe that Marxism is all a hoax and that the ministers are in power to line their pockets.

Less corruption

The question is whether respectable policies can satisfy the demands of Bengal. Calcutta remains the nerve centre for the whole eastern region of India. It still earns large sums of foreign exchange from jute, tea, coal, iron and steel, but it has lost out to newer centres of industrial and commercial development. Money and investment have taken flight elsewhere, while the decaying infrastructure has been further strained by an influx of migrants.

Attempts to woo capital have been met by friendly noises from the capitalists, but not by any new investments to relieve the pressures of unemployment. Labour is cooperative but nervous. Delhi has not been persuaded of the need to allow Bengal or Calcutta enough scope to cut loose and work out its own answers to its own problems.

Nervous businessmen

The Marxists are having to perform a virtually impossible balancing act and it would take little enough to tip the balance against them.

Behind the crumbling facades of Calcutta there are still dingy alleyways and poky backrooms in which pots of money are made by the rajahs of Calcutta, the Marwari businessmen. It would be miraculous if Mr. Basu could convince them that their wealth

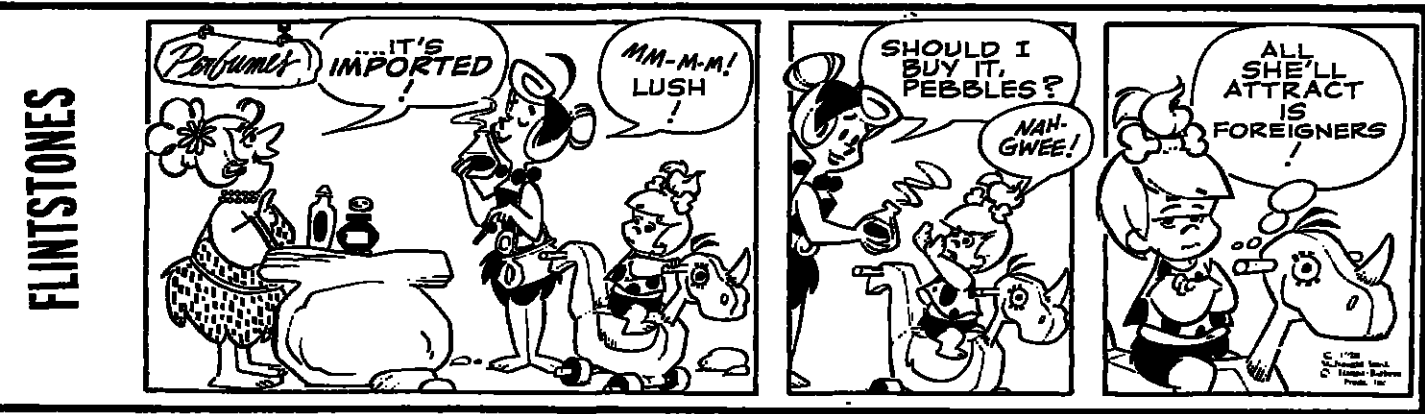
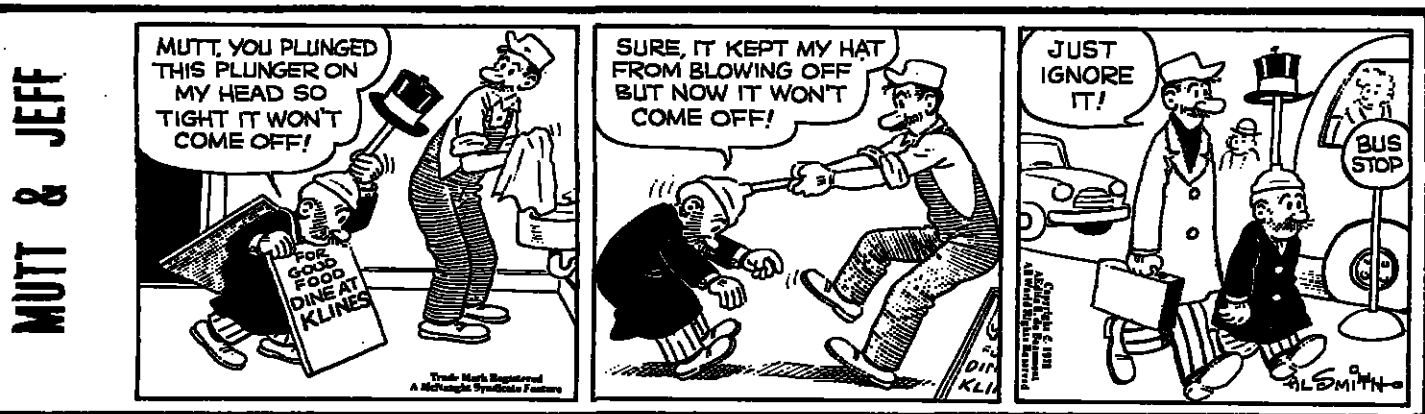
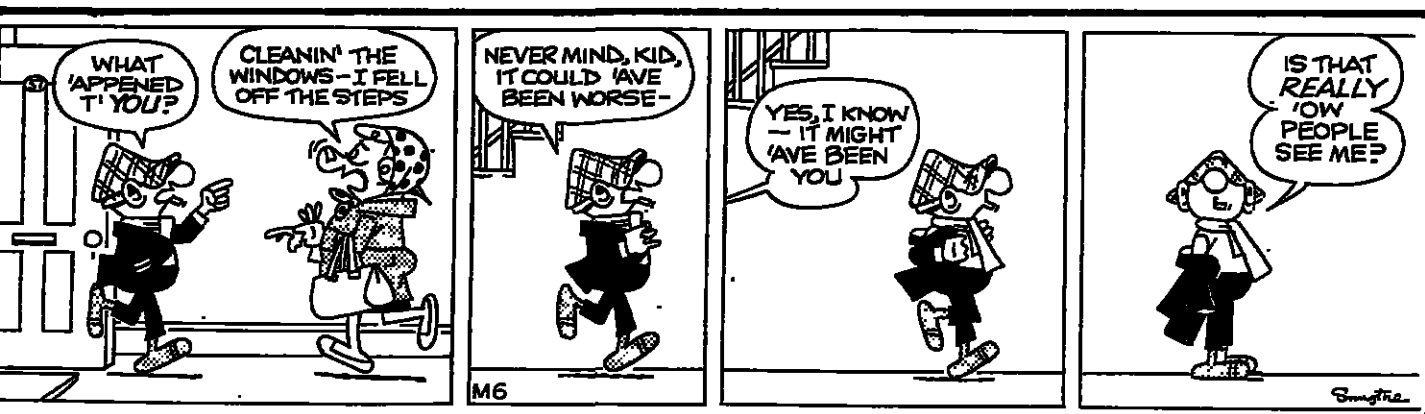
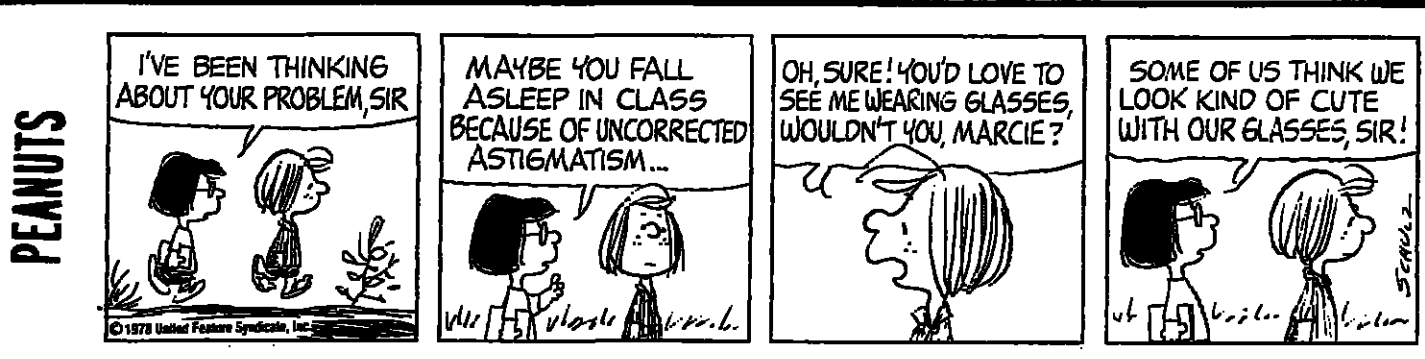
They may be partly correct, since it is not unknown for the awarding of contracts to be influenced by ministerial interference. But possibly the Marxists are tolerated because corruption amongst ministers is certainly less than during the Congress government. On lower levels, corruption is rampant and bribes are freely offered and accepted.

But the personal lives of most ministers is exemplary. Jyoti Basu used to belong to the set which dined frequently at the Calcutta Club, but he seems now to have very successfully cut himself off from them. He continues to live simply in Hindustan Park, a middle-class area of Calcutta, and moves around without obtrusive security arrangements. Ashok Mitra, the Finance Minister, admittedly lives in one of the city's posher areas, but he did earn his money honestly while working for the World Bank.

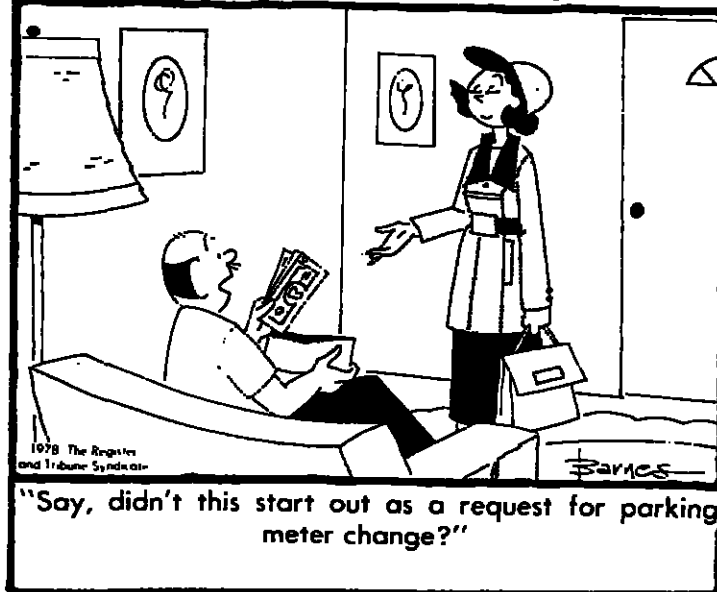
Calcutta though, is above all a city of destitutes. They live crowded lives on the pavements, clutching at the last remnants of human dignity. Marxist theory offers them salvation, but Marxist practice is weighed down under centuries of Indian history and millennia of human nature.

Financial Times

News-Features



THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:	20:00 News in Arabic
10:00 Quran	23:00 News in Arabic
10:15 Cartoons	19:30 Religious programme
10:35 Laurel and Hardy	20:30 Reportage
11:15 Science for Children	21:20 Arabic series
11:30 Religious programme	Channel 6:
12:00 Film	19:30 News in Hebrew
12:35 Religious programme	19:45 Filler
14:20 Lost Island	20:30 Family towers
16:10 Arabic series	21:10 The brothers
16:30 Documentary	22:00 News in English
17:00 Soccer match	22:15 Barista
18:30 Qumana	

RADIO JORDAN

8:00 Morning show	14:30 Travels of Ibn Battuta
10:00 News headlines	15:00 Concert hour
10:15 Folk songs	16:00 Pop session
10:30 My kind of music	17:00 Jordan weekly
11:00 Listeners' choices	17:30 Pop session
12:00 News headlines	18:00 Places and places
12:35 Pop session	18:30 Melody time
13:00 News summary	19:00 News bulletin
13:05 Pop session	19:10 Music
14:00 News bulletin	19:30 Signing off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Sahra (21200)
Amman:	
Elias Imshah (73568)	Pharmacies:
George Sayegh (21979)	Amman:
Irbid:	Subback (23157)
Jahri Mustafa (3211)	College (25019)
Zarqa:	Centre (26217)
Mazen Hanna	Yarad (72778)
Taxis:	Irbid:
Rainbow (37247)	Farr
Rainbow (22023)	Hadihah
University (81001)	Zarqa:
	Shab

BBC RADIO

GMT	15:00	Radio Newsworld
05:00 News: 24 Hours	15:15 Outlook	
05:30 Sarah Ward	16:00 News: Commentary	
05:45 World Today	16:15 Science in Action	
06:00 News	16:45 World Today	
06:30 What's New	17:00 News: Book Choice	
07:00 News: 24 Hours	17:15 Music Now	
07:30 Sarah Ward	17:45 Sports Round-up	
08:00 News: Reflections	18:00 News: News about Britain	
08:15 Schabul plays Bach	18:15 Folk and Country	
08:20 Take it or Leave it	19:00 Outlook: News Summary	
08:30 News: Press Review	19:30 Stock Market Report	
08:45 World Today	19:45 About Britain	
09:00 Financial News	20:00 News: 24 Hours	
09:15 Music Now	20:30 You are what you eat	
10:15 Marching Navy	21:00 World Radio Club	
10:30 Science in Action	21:15 Sarah Ward Requests	
11:00 News: News about Britain	21:45 When Nothing Else is Left	
11:15 Face of England	22:00 News: World Today	
11:30 Bob Holmes	22:25 Financial News	
12:00 Radio Newsworld	22:35 Book Choice: Reflections	
12:15 My Music		
12:30 Sports Round-up	22:45 Sports Round-up	
13:00 News: 24 Hours	23:00 News: Commentary	
13:30 Radio Theatre	23:15 From the Weeklies	
14:15 Don't Miss!	23:30 Folk and Country	
14:30 Meet the Composer		

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	18:30	19:15	20:00	20:15
08:00 The Breakfast Show	18:30 Country Music USA	19:15 News and Topical Reports	20:00 Letters from Listeners	20:15 Special English: News/ Words and their Stories
09:00 News on the hour and 30 mins	18:45 News and Topical Reports	19:15 News and Topical Reports	20:00 Letters from Listeners	20:15 Special English: News/ Words and their Stories
09:30 After each hour	18:45 News and Topical Reports	19:15 News and Topical Reports	20:00 Letters from Listeners	20:15 Special English: News/ Words and their Stories
10:00 News	18:45 News and Topical Reports	19:15 News and Topical Reports	20:00 Letters from Listeners	20:15 Special English: News/ Words and their Stories
10:30 News	18:45 News and Topical Reports	19:15 News and Topical Reports	20:00 Letters from Listeners	20:15 Special English: News/ Words and their Stories
11:00 News	18:45 News and Topical Reports	19:15 News and Topical Reports	20:00 Letters from Listeners	20:15 Special English: News/ Words and their Stories
11:30 News	18:45 News and Topical Reports	19:15 News and Topical Reports	20:00 Letters from Listeners	20:15 Special English: News/ Words and their Stories
12:00 News	18:45 News and Topical Reports	19:15 News and Topical Reports	20:00 Letters from Listeners	20:15 Special English: News/ Words and their Stories
12:30 News	18:45 News and Topical Reports	19:15 News and Topical Reports	20:00 Letters from Listeners	20:15 Special English: News/ Words and their Stories
13:00 News	18:45 News and Topical Reports	19:15 News and Topical Reports	20:00 Letters from Listeners	20:15 Special English: News/ Words and their Stories
13:30 News	18:45 News and Topical Reports	19:15 News and Topical Reports	20:00 Letters from Listeners	20:15 Special English: News/ Words and their Stories
14:00 News	18:45 News and Topical Reports	19:15 News and Topical Reports	20:00 Letters from Listeners	20:15 Special English: News/ Words and their Stories

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	Departures:
8:00 Baghdad	8:00 Agaba
8:15 Cairo (EA)	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
8:30 Aqaba	8:50 Cairo (EA)
11:45 Kuwait (KAC)	11:40 Frankfurt, Copenhagen
15:30 New York	12:45 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Bucharest (Tarom)	13:30 Damascus, Beirut
17:40 Paris (AF)	14:00 Athens
18:00 Madrid, Athens	14:30 Cairo
18:15 Jeddah, Medina (SD)	15:30 Dubai, Karachi
18:30 Paris, Rome	16:30 Medina, Jeddah (SD)
20:00 Beirut (MEA)	20:00 Baghdad, Kuwait
20:20 Beirut	22:35 Frankfurt (BA)
21:35 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)	23:35 Doha, Muscat
21:35 London (BA)	
24:00 Cairo	

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37006
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Amman Municipal Library	36111

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	24351-4
Fire headquarters	22050
Firstaid, fire, police	19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36361-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najdaa: saving, patrol, rescue, poison, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	21111, 37777
Airport information (Alia)	55205

0247 & 43027

QUICK MEAL

restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks, home, lunch or dinner. Amman, First Circle. 21083. Jabel Al Luwelldh, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30646. Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarqa and Irbid.

STEAKHOUSE

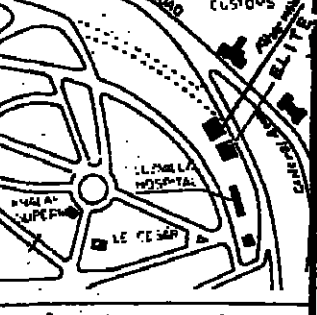
Iras Wings Hotel, Jabel Luwelldh, Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set meals daily for lunch, and a buffet. Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

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Smith envoys, U.K., U.S. to discuss black rule agreement

SALISBURY, March 16 (AP). — Rhodesian government envoys will confer on tomorrow with British and American officials on internal efforts to end almost a century of white domination. This was announced today by the white minority government.

The meeting, to take place in South Africa, "is part of the continuing contacts between the governments and will afford an opportunity to explain to the British and the United States representatives those aspects of the Salisbury agreement which have been criticised by British and American spokesmen," a statement said.

The majority rule agreement sets Dec. 31 as the target date for black rule. It was signed on March 3 by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three local black nationalist leaders.

Britain and the United States have refused to acknowledge the agreement because it excludes guerrilla leaders, Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe.

The United Nations Security Council this week declared any internal settlement with Mr. Smith illegal and unacceptable. Britain and the United States are co-sponsors of a major

rule settlement plan for Rhodesia that includes the Nkomo-Mugabe Patriotic Front political alliance.

Tomorrow's meeting will be the first known formal contact between the Rhodesian government and British and American officials since formal Anglo-American settlement proposals were unveiled here in September.

The proposals were put to the Rhodesian government by British Foreign Secretary Dr. David Owen and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young.

Tomorrow's meeting will include, on the Rhodesian side, cabinet secretary Jack Gaylard, legal drafting director George Smith and Rhodesia's diplomatic representative to South Africa, Air Vice Marshal Harold Hawkins.

The names of the British and American officials were not known here.

Israeli messenger of peace



Israeli gunners inside south Lebanon strike at Palestinian and Lebanese targets with a 150-mm. self propelled gun during the Israeli army's latest invasion of Lebanon on Tuesday night. (AP wirephoto)

Nine U.S. senators open campaign to stop Arab financial support for PLO

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP). — A bi-partisan group of nine U.S. senators wants to dry up financial support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation and is asking U.S. President Jimmy Carter to use his export controls for that purpose.

The idea is to "pressure other countries into halting or limiting aid" for the Palestinian commandos.

One provision of the senators' resolution would have President Carter report to Congress within 30 days on actions he takes to use "anti-terrorist laws" and to slow sales to countries aiding the PLO.

The resolution comes after reports that Saudi Arabia has given \$80 million to the PLO. The Saudis emphasise the money is for refugees -- not for "terrorists". The U.S. State Department said yesterday it accepts the Saudi explanation.

Senate sources said the objective also was to discourage support for the PLO by Libya and Iraq -- countries which do business with the United States but on a much lower level.

The United States has a multi-billion dollar arrangement to provide Saudi Arabia with military equipment and support, including planes, other hardware and military base construction.

In the first nine months of

1977, Washington exported about \$20 million in aircraft and spare parts to Libya and about \$3 million in technical equipment to Iraq.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

-- page 2 --

Opponents of President Carter's proposal to sell 60 F-15 fighter jets to Saudi Arabia have drawn attention to Saudi aid to the Palestinians. The opponents want to make the point that Saudi Arabia is not entirely a "moderate" force in the Middle East, contrary to

Sadat approved 1967 closure of Tiran Strait

CAIRO, March 16 (AP). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat admits he approved the closure of the Tiran Strait controlling the entrance to Israel's Red Sea Port of Eilat, an action which led to the war in June 1967.

In his book *In Search of Identity*, President Sadat said his predecessor Gamal Abdul Nasser, summoned him and other top aides at the time to consult with them on Egypt's reaction to Israeli troop concentration on Syria's borders.

He said the Soviet Union provided President Nasser with the information on the Israeli move

against Syria, which was bolstered by a defence treaty with Egypt.

"Nasser told us at the time that massing our troops on Sinai would make the possibility of war 50 per cent, but if we closed the straits, it would mean an war 100 per cent," Mr. Sadat said in the fourth portion of his book published by Al-Ahram today.

"We all but one opted for closing the straits," Mr. Sadat added.

The move led to defeat because Egypt was totally unprepared for war and its military leaders, the book says,

rael has opened discussions with the U.S. State Department on ways to make southern Lebanon Palestinian-free.

Israeli U.S. Ambassador Simcha Dinitz declined to divulge details after a 90-minute session with Mr. Alfred Atherton, the principal U.S. mediator, but it was learned one possible approach under consideration is stationing United Nations forces on the Lebanese side of the border.

"We are looking for an arrangement that would not allow the Palestinian terrorists to return to this belt," Mr. Dinitz told reporters.

Mr. Sadat said he chose the closure after seeing Field Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, then Vice President and Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian armed forces, respond to a question from Mr. Nasser by saying:

"It is my neck, Mr. president. Everything is fully ready."

Mr. Sadat said the only one who objected was Mr. Sidy Suleiman, then Prime Minister, who asked the conferees to take Egypt's economic conditions into consideration.

West led the queen of diamonds and declarer made the technically correct play of ducking one round. On the diamond continuation declarer rose with dummy's ace, felling Lester's king.

He crossed to his hand with the ace of clubs and led a heart, which Lester won with the ace. The crux of the hand had been reached. Only one return defeats the contract—can you spot it?

Lester found the killing return—he shifted to the two of spades! Declarer was faced with an insoluble problem. If he rose with the ace of spades, he would have to lose two trump tricks in addition to the two red-suit tricks he had already lost. If he played low, West would win the queen and be able to cash another diamond trick to defeat the hand.

Observe that shifting to the king of trumps would not have defeated the contract. Declarer can win the ace, cross to a high heart in dummy and take a diamond discard on either a heart or a club. His only remaining loser would be a trump. The same applies to any other defense.

Lester's sparkling defense is strong indication of why he was a member of Australia's international team.

Bridge in Australia has been strengthened by an influx of players from Europe. Of the six players who made up the 1977 Australian world championship team, three were immigrants. Study the sterling defense of one of them—John Lester, formerly of England.

Four spades was a normal contract for North-South to reach in one manner or another. Note that North's hand does not qualify for a reverse rebid of two diamonds because of the possibility of a misfit—South's response had been in North's short suit.

World News Briefs

Cyprus intercepts Egypt-bound arms

NICOSIA, March 16 (AP). — Cypriot airport authorities have intercepted another consignment of 400 pistols and revolvers destined for Egypt. An official announcement said the consignment arrived yesterday at Larnaca Airport for transshipment to Egypt. Half of the haul is Czech-made and the rest American, the announcement added. This is the fifth consignment of pistols and weapons intercepted in Cyprus in the past month. It brought the total number of weapons seized to 1,600.

Holland does not blame Moluccan community

ASSEN, Holland, March 16 (R). — The Dutch government has absolved the 40,000 South Moluccans in Holland from blame for the 29-hour hostage drama which ended on Tuesday, saying it was the work of young "fanatics". Interior Minister Hans Wiegel said the action by three young Moluccans who killed one man and held 70 people hostage in an office block could not be laid at the door of the whole community. Speaking after a visit to the room where the hostages narrowly escaped death, he pledged continued dialogue with the exiled Asian community.

Chinese leadership divided over army

PEKING, March 16 (Agencies). — Marshal Yeh Chien-ying, 81, newly-elected Chairman of the National People's Congress, has hinted that Chinese leaders were divided over the way to reorganise national defence. Marshal Yeh stressed the need for a modern Chinese army ready to fight a modern war at a time when "the two hegemonic superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are plotting a world war... Complete preparations" must also be made to "liberate Taiwan," he said in an article front-paged on the People's Daily and other Peking newspapers yesterday.

Death toll up to 60 in Argentine prison riot

BUENOS AIRES, March 16 (R). — Five of 73 prisoners injured in a jail riot here on Tuesday died in hospital yesterday, bringing the death toll to 60. An official statement said the five died from burns they received when the prisoners set fire to mattresses and blankets after attacking guards at the minimum security Villa Devoto Prison in northwestern Buenos Aires. An official communiqué earlier said the 55 others died either of burns or asphyxiation.

Soviets deprive cellist of citizenship

MOSCOW, March 16 (R). — World famous cellist Mstislav Rostropovich and his wife, opera singer Galina Vishnevskaya, have been stripped of their Soviet citizenship, it was announced last night. A decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, published in the government newspaper *Izvestia*, effectively bars them from returning from abroad to the Soviet Union. *Izvestia* said the action was being taken because they had engaged in activities harming the prestige of the Soviet Union.

Soviet cosmonauts return

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP). — Soviet cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Grechko rocketed back to earth today from the Salyut-Six space station, setting a world record of more than 96 days for the longest mission in outer space. The Soviet news agency Tass said Mission Commander Romanenko, 33, and engineer Grechko, 46, landed today in Soviet Central Asia. Both were reported in good condition. On March 4 the pair broke the previous 84-day record for continuous time in space set four years ago by three American space-men on Skylab-Four.

Three pro-Bhutto newsmen imprisoned

ISLAMABAD, March 16 (AP). — A special military court in Lahore has sentenced three newspaper editors to one year jail each for allegedly publishing anti-government material. The editors were arrested on Mar. 12 on charges of violating a ban on printing material objectionable to the government. The three are Mir Jamilur Rehman, printer and publisher of the *Daily Mussawat* of Lahore, Syed G. M. Badruddin, editor of the *Daily Mussawat*, and Zahoor Kashmiri, deputy editor. The newspaper is owned by deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who has been jailed since Sept. 17 last year. He is awaiting a verdict on charges of ordering the murder of a political opponent in 1974 and faces other charges relating to his rule. The newspaper had published a statement by Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, Mr. Bhutto's wife, acting Chairman of the Pakistan People's Party. The statement alleged that a shooting incident was staged as an excuse to transfer Mr. Bhutto's murder trial to a military court, where judgment could be more severe.

An old president and youth unemployment worry Tunisia

TUNIS, (WFS) — In the seventies Tunisia has achieved one of the highest rates of growth in Africa, yet at the same time its social and political problems have also increased. The strains beneath the surface of society erupted into violence and death when rioting broke out during a general strike at the end of January.

Estimates were that at least 200 people died in the fighting that resulted, and the government of ailing President Habib Bourguiba imposed a state of emergency. Leaders of the general trade union which called the strike are still held in prison, although the emergency was lifted at the end of February.

Many of the youths arrested as the army took control of the streets of Tunis, the capital, and other major urban centres were jailed on charges such as looting, attacking police and insulting members of the government. The arrest of the trade union officials, particularly Mr. Habib Achour, the leader of the General Union of Tunisian Labour, has stirred opinion in trade union circles overseas.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels sent a delegation to Tunis to plead for the release of Mr. Achour, who is one of their vice-presidents, while in the United States, labour leaders asked President Carter to protest to the Tunisian government. The ICFTU backed the Tunisian one-day strike.

The first day-long general strike since Tunisia became independent was called in protest at earlier arrests of trade

The twin problems of what to do with 170,000 unemployed young people and who will take over when an ageing president dies provide Tunisia with a daunting challenge for the future.

unionists, and also in support of wage demands. Paris radio reported early in February that of 790 persons arrested on Jan. 26, 600 had been released.

Fuel for violence

Much of the fuel for the violence can still be seen on the streets of the major cities. Some 170,000 young Tunisians are jobless. An immediate result of the Jan. 26 riots has been the introduction by the government of mass conscription of young unemployed people into civilian tasks in industry and agriculture. In addition, those youngsters who have drifted towards the bright lights of the cities from the countryside will be sent back home, to work.

The problem of mass unemployment and low wages in a fast-developing economy have fuelled discontent and remain the gravest obstacles to be overcome by the Bourguiba government. The president himself, at 73, is no longer well. His son, M. Habib Bourguiba Jr., has taken over as his special adviser.

Despite official denials that anything is seriously wrong with the president, rumours abound, among them that he has to spend some months of each year at a Swiss clinic. The man who piloted Tunisia to independence from

France in 1956 and who slowly built up an economy based on phosphates, olive oil and tourism was unable to meet the Libyan leader Col Qadhafi at Tunis Airport on Feb. 6 because he was officially "indisposed".

Col. Qadhafi did, however, take the opportunity to have talks with Prime Minister Hedi Nouria, the favourite to take over from President Bourguiba, and the subjects covered included the vexed one of the continental shelf. The shelf in the Gulf of Gabes is thought to contain important oil reserves and sovereignty over it is contested by both states.

Hard hit economy

Incidents in the gulf last summer put relations between the two countries at a new low. Since then, however, a good deal of re-building of relationships has been done, particularly by the Libyans, who have agreed to buy Tunisian olive oil, one of the country's major industries, which has been hard hit by European Economic Community tariffs.

Tunisia's economic growth has been affected by sluggish world demand, which has affected its oil and phosphate production, although manufacturing and tourism have both forged steadily ahead. Tour-

ism is Tunisia's largest earner of foreign exchange, and more than one million visitors a year enjoy the sunny beaches of the Mediterranean.

During the country's Fourth Development Plan, which ended in 1976, rapid growth was also recorded in the construction and service industries as Tunisia began to take on the appearances of the consumer society. Real growth in per capita gross domestic product averaged a healthy 4.6 per cent during the last plan period. More people had more to spend, but that has not stopped industrial unrest, which culminated in the bloody scenes in January.

One of the major problems is a fast increasing birthrate. Unemployment has also been boosted by less emigration to Western Europe, and more women seeking work. From 1973-76, even the 164,000 new jobs created were not enough to soak up the surplus labour.

The current development plan, until 1981, seeks ways of solving this and other social problems, by increased investment, an annual growth rate of about 7.5 per cent and 234,000 new jobs in the non-agricultural sectors. Most of the finance is to come from Tunisia itself, for which the government is increasing taxes and also hopes to encourage more of the 5.6 million Tunisians to save money. Foreign borrowing is still expected to treble.

In the short-term, however, the fate of imprisoned trades unionists and the health of an ageing president are likely to be more volatile factors in the well-being of the nation.

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♦ 9
♦ K Q J
♦ A 10 5 3
♦ K Q 10 8 6

WEST
♦ Q 7 4
♦ 8 6 4 2
♦ Q J 9 7
♦ 5 3

EAST
♦ K 2
♦ A 9 7 5
♦ K 8
♦ J 9 7 4 2

SOUTH
♦ A J 10 8 6 5 3
♦ 10 3
♦ 6 4 2
♦ A

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
2 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LARNS
ULIGE
KRUTEY
CHAWES

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: HE WAS

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NOTCH OZONE SHERRY GOBLET
Answer: Where to look for wild life in the big city—THE ZOO

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Boor
4. Pronoun
8. Witch
11. Laconic subdivision
12. Hither
13. Moslem title
14. Curtail
16. Mold
17. Shoemaker's block
18. Small anchor
20. Martini decoction
22. Surround
23. Alphabetic character

DOWN
24. Coach
25. Turbulent water
28. Old shaping form
29. Submit
30. Queen goddess
31. Yield, as a return
32. Carp
33. Acclamation
36. Swoop
37. Delay
38. Indication
42. Roman room
43. Sublist
44. Jehovah
45. Sail-vessel
46. Time unit
47. Sheep

THE APE AMPS
HEXAGON WART
ELIDERS ERIA
MILE OUT LES
AXE QUEERISH
BUS AUNT
AGUE ISM
BRUNETTE APT
AMI NEA IDIO
SALE SLANDER
IDEA TINNERS
CAST ACT RYE

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION
DOWN
1. Scrod
2. Burrows or
3. Beame
4. Weaken
5. Things men-
tioned
6. Fodder plant
7. More submit-
sive
8. Firm
9. Wrought up
10. Turnstile
11. Enthusiastic
review
12. Type square
13. Italian day
breeze
21. Chimney: dia-
lectic
22. Turn left
24. Retiring
25. Requital
26. Biblical name
27. Close friend
29. Scarcely
30. Own
31. 17th Hebrew
letter
32. Halloween
beverage
33. Applaud
34. Nimbus
35. Old oath
36. Loner
37. Price, for
example
39. Contend
40. Intimidate
41. Holland
commune

Per time 20 minutes APNewsfeatures 3/10